

6
T A B L E S
OF THE *Philology*
FRENCH VERBS

Regular and Irregular,

Presenting the whole
Of each Conjugation in one clear and distinct View.

In which the PARADIGMS of the
Regular Verbs are declined through all the Moods,
Tenses, Numbers, and Persons, with the English; in
a *plain and easy* Method, obvious to the Eye: The
Words being all at *full Length*, and the Terminations
distinguished.

The SECOND EDITION:
With a *short* GRAMMATICAL Introduction.

By J. WORSLEY, of Hertford.



L O N D O N :

Sold by A. WARD, in *Little Britain*; and R. HETT, in
the *Poultry*. M.DCC.XLV.

Where may be had also
TABLES of the LATIN and GREEK VERBS.

THE
W. T. R. E. A. C. E.
OF THE
FRENCH VARS

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The PREFACE.

THE necessity of a perfect acquaintance with the various motions of the nouns and verbs, in order to acquire any tolerable skill in the Latin, Greek, or French language, will, I believe, be denied by very few : never has yet, by any that I have met with, however averse they have been to the use of grammatical systems.

The declensions of nouns have, I own, by several compilers of Latin grammars, and others, been clearly enough laid down : but as I could not think any of them so happy in their schemes of the conjugations and inflexion of Latin verbs, I ventured some years ago to give a new one ; to which I added the Greek and French (*a*).

One motive to this was, that the teacher of any of these three languages might use one of those schemes, and yet need not go out of his own method in other respects : it being an easy matter to lay aside the same things in whatever particular grammar, or rudiments, one master or another may chuse for his scholars, as what he judges best, or most adviseable to use ; and to insert these TABLES, if he likes 'em better, in their proper places, *i. e.* at the proper seasons for teaching them, in the method which he himself follows : and so, without offense to any, they may become of general use to all.

For instance, those who in teaching Latin make use of *Lily's* grammar, may without difficulty or trouble lay aside all from the fifteenth to the thirty-second page of the *old*, or all that from the seventeenth to the thirty-eighth in the *improved* edition of *Lily's* (or rather *Dean Colet's*) rudiments (which takes up sixteen pages in the one, and twenty of the other,) and supply them with the *Latin Tables* ; which comprise more than either of them, (except the notes in the *improved*,) and yet take up but a third part of the room ; and had not the words been given at full length, but their terminations only, as in both of them, it would not have taken up a fourth ; but I chose not to shorten it so much ; because I apprehend the giving of every word entire, when the termination is distinguished, to be much better adapted to the capacities of children.

And by placing the same persons of every tense, in the different moods, directly under each other, the doctrine of impersonals [as they are called] may be also learned without any other separate instructions : as will be plain to any one, that does but cast his eye down the column of the third persons ; only observing, in the Latin, to take the upper line (as is there directed) for a verb in *o*, and the lower for a verb in *or* : so that here is taken in also what is added in the common *Accidence* concerning impersonals, by which however I believe no one can think it possible for any learner, younger

(*a*) N. B. The *French* only (having been most frequently called for, and now out of print,) are here republished, with very little variation : but the *Greek* and *Latin* may be had at the same places.

or older, to be sufficiently taught how to conjugate an impersonal ; which by this scheme I have known several children under eight, some less than seven, years of age, capable of doing in fewer minutes than will easily be credited : [that is, after they had learned the paradigms of their conjugations ;] and which even those of a meaner capacity may with no great difficulty be taught ; if the teacher do but direct them to leave out the gerunds, participles, and supines, and inform them, that every tense of the infinitive mood belongs to every column, and consequently to that of the third persons when required : and oblige the learners (if very young especially) to read over their lesson to him, before they attempt to get it ; both to prevent the loss of their time, and the unmerciful correction of them for what they cannot be supposed capable of performing.

So they who in teaching French make use of *Mauger's*, *Boyer's*, *Ozinde's*, or any other grammar, may as easily take in these *French Tables* in their proper place. And those likewise who use *Camden's*, *Busby's*, or any other Greek grammar, may without any inconvenience do the same by the Greek : for tho' the declining of Greek verbs be somewhat more intricate ; there being various rules necessary to be interwoven and frequently inculcated, in every conjugation ; yet when those rules are acquired, the learner will find his verbs in the *Greek Tables* too, not only in less room than most yet published, but also in a clearer and plainer view.

Now though it may be thought a little odd to publish such a scrap of grammar as some would be ready to call this ; yet as it is the most material, the most useful, and most necessary part of grammatical rudiments ; and as whoever is master of this will, with great ease and pleasure, soon become master of the rest ; I hope it is no unthankful office to set it in such a light, as shall render this principal branch likewise plain and easy. In learning the French language I believe little more of grammar than this is generally used ; or however, the short *Introduction* prefixed to these TABLES, may perhaps be judged sufficient : and how great a part it makes up of the rudiments both of the Latin and Greek is well known to every one that is acquainted with them.

In using the TABLES of the LATIN VERBS, I should advise to this Method, *viz.*

“ First, *Form* the verb thro' the radicals ; *Amo, amavi, amatum, amare : Amor, amatus sum [vel fui] amari. Doceo, docui, doctum, docere : &c.*

“ Secondly, *Conjugate* it thro' the moods and tenses ; which is done by casting the eye down the first Latin column, (taking the second in the imperative, because it has no first person) and adding the gerunds, &c. thus *Amo, amabam, amabo, am-a -ato, amem, amarem, amare, amandi -do- dum, amans : amavi, amaveram, amavero, amaverim, amavissem, amavisse, amaturum fuisse, amaturum esse vel fore, amatum, amaturus. Amor, amabar, amator, &c.*

These two may suffice a young learner for one lesson, especially if he give the English to every tense ; which he ought to do for a second lesson, if it be too much for him to do both for one.

“ Thirdly,

The PREFACE.

v

“ Thirdly, *Decline* the tenses thro’ the numbers and persons: in doing which let the learner read the Latin (of one voice only, viz. the active, first) by itself, throughout the tense; then being shewn where the Englishes to that tense are, viz. over it, let him be taught to read the English together with the Latin of every person; thus *amo* I love, *amas* you love, &c. *amo* I do love, *amas* you do love, &c. and so every separate English distinctly through all the persons; though there be five or six of ’em, as in the subjunctive: and lastly, let him take the terminations of the tense only, which are to be his rules or guides for all other verbs, as *-o*, *-as*, *-at*: *-amus*, *-atis*, *-ant*. By this time it may be said, they may have half got their lesson; and so much the better; for I think the teacher ought not to throw all the burthen upon his scholar, who is least able to bear it. “ Thus when the learner is got thro’ the first part, i. e. the imperfect tenses, of a verb, which he has all in one page, and at one view; then let him take the second, i. e. the perfect tenses, which are declined alike in all the conjugations, and in which all verbs (*a*) are regular; and so go on to the second, third, and fourth conjugations; before he meddle with the passive, which he may afterwards gain in like manner, declining the second part with *sum* or *fui* only: for I wou’d by no means suffer him to join ’em both together, as is done by some very injudiciously; inasmuch as it leads boys, when they are making Latin, to take both; as I have known many do: an error which they are forced to unlearn afterwards.

Mr. *Lowe* in his Grammar, and Mr. *Greenwood* in his Vocabulary, have justly rejected the present imperfect tense of the indicative mood from among the radicals in the formation of Latin verbs; but as I believe, nineteen of twenty, that profess to teach that language, still retain it, and as in consulting their dictionaries children are always obliged first to have recourse to it, I thought it would not be improper to begin with it; tho’ for the sake of distinguishing the conjugation it was necessary to insert the infinitive too, which, were it not for the tyranny of custom, and the method in which our dictionaries are contrived, might very well supersede the use of the other.

In using the GREEK TABLES,

“ First, *Form* the verb thro’ the primary tenses; thus τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα: and when you proceed to the middle, or passive voice, add the perfect tense of that voice; thus τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα, perf. med. τέτιμα: τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα, perf. pass. τετίμημαι.

“ Secondly, *Conjugate* the tenses thro’ the moods; which is done by casting the eye down the first column of each tense, and adding the participle: thus τιμάω, [ετιμα-ον] τίμα-ε, τιμα-οιμι, τιμά-ω, τιμά-ειν, τιμά-ων: έτιμησ-α, τίμησ-ον, τιμήσ-αιμι, τιμήσ-ω, τιμήσ-αι, τιμήσ-αι. And when the learner has gone thro’ each voice separately, it may not be amiss to conjugate the verb thro’ the *cognata tempora*, i. e. all the tenses which have the same

(a) Except morior moriturus, nascor nasciturus, orior oriturus, arguo arguiturus, eruo eruiturus, and ignosco sometimes ignosciturus.

“ characteristic

“ characteristical letter before their termination ; thus *Fut. 1. ἔ*
 “ *Aor. 1. αἰ. ἔ med. τιμήσ-ω, τιμήσ-οιμι, τιμήσ-ειν, τιμήσ-ων ;*
 “ *τιμήσ-ομαι, τιμήσ-οίμην, τιμήσ-εσθαι, τιμήσ-όμενος : ἐτίμησ-α,*
 “ *τίμησ-ον, τιμήσ-αιμι, τιμήσ-ω, τιμήσ-αι, τιμήσ-ας ; ἐτίμησ-άμην,*
 “ *τίμησ-αι, τιμήσ-αίμην, τιμήσ-ομαι, τιμήσ-ασθαι, τιμήσ-όμενος.*
 “ *So Aor. 2. αἰ. med. ἔ pass. ἔ Fut. 2. αἰ. ἔ med. ἔτιμ-ον, τίμ-ε,*
 “ *τίμ-οιμι, τίμ-ω, τίμ-εῖν, τίμ-ών ; ἔτιμ-όμην, τίμ-οῦ, τίμ-οίμην, τίμ-*
 “ *ομαι, τίμ-έσθαι, τίμ-όμεν*⊕ *; ἔτίμ-ην, τίμ-ηθι, τίμ-εῖν, τίμ-ῶ,*
 “ *τίμ-ῆναι, τίμ-εῖς : τίμ-ῶ, τίμ-οῖμι, τίμ-εῖν, τίμ-ών ; τίμ-οῦμαι,*
 “ *τίμ-οίμην, τίμ-εῖσθαι, τίμ-ούμεν*⊕ *: to which you may add Fut. 2.*
 “ *pass. ἔ perf. med. τίμ-ήσ-ομαι, τίμ-ήσ-οίμην, τίμ-ήσ-εσθαι, τίμ-ήσ-*
 “ *όμεν*⊕ *: τέ-τιμα, [ἐτε-τίμ εἰν] τέ-τιμ-ε, τε-τίμ-οιμι, τε-τίμ-ω, τε-*
 “ *τίμ-έναι, τε-τι-μῶς.*

“ Thirdly, *Decline* the tenses thro’ the numbers and persons.

In using the FRENCH TABLES I should advise,

“ First to *form* the verb ; that is, to give the infinitive present,
 “ and participle perfect, or passive ; thus *Porter* to carry, *Porté* car-
 “ ried.

“ Secondly to *conjugate* it thro’ the moods and tenses ; in doing
 “ which it is usual, tho’ not necessary, to prefix the personal pro-
 “ noun in the indicative and subjunctive moods ; thus *Porter*, je
 “ *porte*, je *portois*, je *portai*, je *porterai*, [que] je *porte*, je *por-*
 “ *terois*, je *portasse*, *portant*, *porte*. *Avoir porté*, j’ai *porté*, j’avais
 “ *porté*, j’eus *porté*, j’aurai *porté*, j’aye *porté*, j’aurois *porté*, j’eusse
 “ *porté*, ayant *porté*. So *Entrer*, j’entre, j’entrois, &c. *Etre entré*,
 “ je suis *entré*, j’étois *entré*, je fus *entré*, je serai *entré*, je sois *entré*,
 “ je serois *entré*, je fusse *entré*, étant *entré*.

“ Thirdly, *Decline* the tenses through the numbers and persons.

Though in my scheme of the Latin verbs, I cou’d not help falling
 in with *Varro*’s and *Dr. S. Clarke*’s division of the tenses into three
 imperfect and three perfect, as the judicious *improver* of *Lily*’s gram-
 mar has in some measure done, *Introd. p. 17.* yet, till that division
 was better known and more generally followed, I chose to make no
 alteration in the names, or order, of the tenses used by the Greek or
 French grammarians : lest such as may have partly learn’d the verbs
 from any of them shou’d be confounded by the change. Excepting
 only that in the French I have taken the liberty to call the third tense
 of the conjunctive, or subjunctive, mood the *perfect definite*, which
 most of them do indeed call the *second imperfect* ; but for what reason
 they give it a name different from that which they give to it in the in-
 dicative mood, is best known to themselves : tho’, if I had not fre-
 quently found it troublesome to young learners to make the variation,
 I should have followed ’em with as much submission in this, as in the
 name of the mood : which I did not think worth while to alter from
conjunctive to *subjunctive* ; because many, if not most, of those who
 learn French, cannot be suppos’d capable of knowing the reason of
 either : and I have placed *aurai eu*, and consequently *aurai porté*,
aurai puni, &c. between the indicative and conjunctive moods, as be-
 longing properly to both.

A S H O R T

Grammatical Introduction

T O T H E

Following T A B L E S.

GRAMMAR teaches us 1. the knowledge of *words singly*, and 2. how to join them together in *sentences*, or *speech*.
Of single words there be eight kinds, usually called *Parts of Speech*; viz.

A NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB, and PARTICIPLE declinable :

AN ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, INTERJECTION undec. which four last are called *Particles*.

A NOUN is the name, by which any thing is known or called. Such *nouns* as we can understand, when alone, or after *a*, *an*, or *the*, are called *Substantives*; as, *un garçon* a boy, *la pitié* pity, &c. Such *nouns* as cannot be understood, unless joined with a substantive, are called *adjective*; as *good men de bons hommes*, *green grass de l'herbe verte*, &c.

Nouns substantive (and adjectives too in French) are varied, or declined, by two NUMBERS: the *singular* speaking of one only; as, *un bon homme* a good man; the *plural* of more than one; as, *des hommes sçavans* learned men, &c.

The plural number adds *s* to the singular; as, *main-s* hand-s. But there are several exceptions in English; as, *man men*, *ox-en*, *knife-ves*, &c. In French, *é* makes *ex* or *és*; as, *beauté* beauty, *beautez* or *beautés*, &c. (a)

Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, are the same in the plural; as *bras*, *noix*, *nez*, &c.

In *au*, *eu*, and some in *ou*, add *x*; as, *beau-x*, *lieu-x*, *chou-x*, *caillou-x* [or *s*] flints: except *bleu bleus*.

(a) So in the second persons plural of verbs; as, *portez* or *portés*, *porterez* or *-és*, &c. except *etes*, *dites*, *faites*, and the indicative perfect definites; as, *portâtes*, *fîtes*, *punîtes*, &c.

Al and *ail* make *aux* ; as *mal maux*, *travail travaux* : but *attirail*, *bal*, *bocal*, *detail*, *epouvantail*, *evantail*, *fatal*, *gouvernail*, *mail*, *naval*, *pascal*, *poitrail*, and *ferrail* add *s* ; as *attirails*, *bals*, &c.

Nt in words of more than one syllable change *t* into *s* ; as, *enfant enfans*, *prudent prudens* : so *tous* all.

Nouns of number are all plural and invariable : except *un* one-*s les uns*, *vingt* *vingts* score-*s*, *cent* *cens* hundred-*s*, *millier-s* thousand-*s*, *million-s*, *million-s*, *milliar-s* hundred-million-*s*.

Ayeul makes *ayeux*, *ciel* *cieux*, *loi* *loix*, *oeil* *yeux*, and *vieil* *vieux* : yet we say *des ciels* in painting, *des ciels de lit*, and *des arc-en-ciels* : and *oiels de boeuf* in architecture.

The Latin nouns, and indeed the Greek too, are also declined with fix CASES, the *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative*, and *ablative* : but they are all alike in the English and French nouns ; and are distinguished only by their places, or by the articles, or signs, before them ; thus,

Singular.	N.	<i>Rex</i>	a king	<i>un roi,</i>	the king	<i>le roi.</i>
	G.	<i>Regis</i>	of a king	<i>d' un roi,</i>	of the king	<i>du roi.</i>
	D.	<i>Regi</i>	to a king	<i>à un roi,</i>	to the king	<i>au roi.</i>
	A.	<i>Regem</i>	a king	<i>un roi,</i>	the king	<i>le roi.</i>
	V.	<i>Rex</i>	ô king	<i>ô roi,</i>	ô king	<i>ô roi.</i>
	Ab.	<i>Rege</i>	by a king	<i>par-un roi,</i>	by the king	<i>par le roy.</i>
Plural.	N.	<i>Reges</i>	kings	<i>[des] rois,</i>	the kings	<i>les rois.</i>
	G.	<i>Regum</i>	of kings	<i>de rois,</i>	of the kings	<i>des rois.</i>
	D.	<i>Regibus</i>	to kings	<i>à rois,</i>	to the kings	<i>aux rois.</i>
	A.	<i>Reges</i>	kings	<i>[des] rois,</i>	the kings	<i>les rois.</i>
	V.	<i>Reges</i>	ô kings	<i>ô rois,</i>	ô kings	<i>ô rois.</i>
	Ab.	<i>Regibus</i>	by kings	<i>par [des] rois,</i>	by the kings	<i>par les rois.</i>

Here note that, *Du* and *de* belong also to the ablative ; as, *du roi* from the king, *de rois* from kings. *O* in the vocative is seldom expressed. The nominative comes before a verb ; as, *le roi dit* the king said : the accusative follows it ; as, *honorez le roi* honour the king : the ablative depends on some preposition ; as, *avec le roi* with the king, *pour le roi* for the king, &c.

Nouns adjective are varied, in French, by two *Genders* likewise, *masculine* and *feminine* ; as, m. *un bon homme* a good man, f. *une bonne femme* a good woman. - - And sometimes, both in English and French, by three *Degrees* of comparison ; as, the *positive*, hard *dur-e* ; the *comparative*, harder or more hard *plus dur-e* ; the *superlative*, hardest or most hard *le plus dur*, f. *la plus dure*. These are irregular, *Bon* good, *meilleur* better, *le m* best ; *Petit* little, *moindre* less, *le m* the least ; *Mechant* or *mauvais* bad, *pire* worse, *le p* worst : but they are all compared with *plus* and *le plus* ; tho' *bon* very seldom.

The *GENDERS* of *Substantives* in French may be found in the Dictionary.

Adjectives ending in *e*, being both m. and f. may agree with any substantive ; as, *un homme sage*, *une femme sage*, &c.

Such

Such as end in *é, i, u, d, l, n, r, s, t* have *e* added, when joined with a substantive feminine ; as, *picrre dure, grandes richesses, &c.* except *leur* their, which is both m. and f. as *le leur* and *la leur* theirs.

Adjectives in *c* add *he* ; as *sec-he* : but *cadu-c, fran-c, publi-c, Gre-c, Tur-c -que.*

F is turned into *ve* ; as *bref breve* : *g* into *gue* ; as *long-ue* : and *x* into *se* ; as *gueu-x -se* ; except *doux -ce, faux -sle, roux -sle, prefix -xe, vieux -eille.*

El, eil, ol double the *l* before the *e* ; as, *eternel -le.* So *gentil -le, nul -le.*

On and *ien* the *n* ; as, *bon bonne, ancien -ne, le tien la tienne, &c.*

As, es, os the *s* ; as, *bas basse, exprés -se, gros -se* : so *epais epaisse.*

Et and *ot* the *t* ; as, *net nette, sot sotté* : so *plat platte.*

Eau makes *elle* ; as, *beau belle* ; and *fou folle, mou molle* ; because we say *bel homme, nouvel an, &c.* and sometimes *vieil homme.*

Borgne borgnesse, devineur devinresse, flat-eur and ment-eur -euse, imitat-eur -rice ; crud cruë, nud nuë, verd verte ; beni-n mali-n -gne, absou-s dissou-s -te, frais fraiche, tiers tierce, tors torse or torte.

PRONOUNS are words used instead of nouns ; as, *he* [the man] reads *it* [the book] to *us* [boys]. They are varied in French by numbers, cases, and genders ; in English by numbers and cases only ; thus,

English. Plural.		English. Plural.	
Moi or Je	Me or I, Nous us, we.	Ce 4 f. cette	this or it, ces th se 9
Toi or Tu	Thee or Thou, Vous you, ye.	Ceci	this [thing].
Lui or Il	Him, it, He, Eux I or his. 2	Cela	that [thing].
Elle	Her, it, She, Elles them. 3	Celui	5 he or that, ceux 7 they or
Soi&-meme	---self, plur. ---selves.	Celle	5 she or that, celles 5 thse.
Le même	The same, Les memes.	Celui-ci	6 this 7 Ceux-ci thse.
Mon f. ma	my mes 9	Celui-la	6 that 7 Ceux-la thse.
Ton f. ta	thy tes 9	Quoi ? que ?	what ? de quoi, à quoi, &c. 8
Son f. sa	his or her ses 9	Quoi que, quel que	7, quelconque whatsoever.
Notre	our nos 9	Quiconque	whosoever.
Votre	your vos 9	Qui que ce soit	whosoever.
Leur	their leurs 9	Quel f. le ?	which, what ? quels -les ? 9
Le mien	mine les miens	Lequel	which lesquels, &c.
Le tien	thine les tiens	Quelqu'un	somebody quelquesuns &c.
Le sien	his or hers les siens	On [from un]	one, some, they.
Le notre	ours les notres	Aucun f. -e	any 10
Le votre	yours les votres	Pas-un	no-re.
Le leur	theirs les leurs	Chacun -e	every one.
Qui	who or that qui	Personne	no body.
Dont whose, of whom, or of which,		En of it, of them, où in which, wherever,	
both sing. and plur.		y of it, to it, in it, &c. are adverbs used	
D'autrui of others, à autrui to others.		as pronouns.	

1 Them or they. 2 They. 3 Or they. 4 *Cet* before nouns beginning with a vowel ; as, *cet homme.* 5 *Il* and *Elle* are used before verbs, *Celui* and *Celle* before a relative ; as, *Elle parle, Celle qui parle.* 6 Fem. *celle ci, celle-la*, pl. *celles ci, la.* 7 Person or thing ; as, *quelle qu'elle soit*, whosoever she be or whatever it be. 8 *Quoi* is sometimes a relative in the oblique cases ; as, *de quoi* for *du quel* or *desquels*, *à quoi* for *auquel*, *à la quelle*, &c. 9 These are called by some *conjunctive pronouns*, because they are never used without substantives ; as, *mon ami, ce livre, &c.* except *ce*, which is used as a substantive of any gender or number before the third person of *être*, but cannot stand before any other verb ; as, *ce fut elle* it was she, *ce sont de belles femmes* they are fine women, &c. the rest are called *absolute* : but *auc-un, pas un, plusieurs* and *quel* are both. *Qui* and *lequel* are either relative or interrogative : and *quel* is sometimes indefinite ; as, *quel homme c'est* what man it is, or he is. 10 Or rather not any or none, it being never used without a negative.

Note, *Je, tu, il* [on], and *ils* are only nominatives, used before a verb expressed; or in a question, after a verb with a hyphen; as *Je suis* I am, *as-tu* hast thou, *ont-ils* have they? as *I, thou, he* [and *she*] *are, ye, they* are in English.—*Me, te, le, se,* and *que* set before a verb, are used for the accusatives of *moi, toi, lui, soi,* and *qui*; and without *à* for their datives also; as, *il l'aime* for *il aime lui*, *c'est à vous que je parle* for *à qui*: so *la* for *elle*, and *les* for *eux* or *elles* accusatives, *lui* for *à lui* and *à elle*, *nous* for *à nous*, *vous* for *à vous*, and *leur* for *à eux* or *à elles* datives; as, *il la trompe*, *je lui parlai* I spake to her, &c.—*Moi, toi, lui* to him or her, *nous, vous, leur* to them m, or f. are used for datives, without *à*, next after an imperative mood, as, *donnez moi les livres* give me the books: but *le* or *les* may intervene; as, *donnez le-s moi*.

VERBS are such words as express the *being* of any thing, or what it *does*, or *is done* to it; as, *There is a God*, who *made* all things, and *is worshipped*.—They are varied by *Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Persons, Voices*; for which see the TABLES.—Note, *Je* I is of the *first person* singular, *nous* we plural; *tu* thou of the *second*, *vous* ye plural: and all other words require the verb to be of the *third person*. *Vous* you, with a verb plural, is used in ordinary, for the second singular.

Voices are two: *active*, as *enseigner* to teach; and *passive*, as *être enseigné* to be taught: but the passive is only the *participle perfect* added, like any other adjective to the verb *être* to be; as, *Je suis enseigné* [f. *enseignée*] I am taught, *nous sommes enseignés*, &c.

PARTICIPLES are properly adjectives, partaking of the nature and signification of verbs, and derived from them; as, a dog *barking*, a field *plowed*: but the *participle present* is sometimes used like substantives, called in Latin *Gerunds*; as, *of reading*, (*a*) *in bearing*, &c. They are varied by numbers and genders in French, but not in English.

ADVERBS are words joined to adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs; as, *not good*, *soon done*, *go quickly*, *very softly*: though by Ellipsis they sometimes stand alone; as *quand* when, *sincèrement* sincerely.

CONJUNCTIONS join sentences together; as, *I will*, *if I can*; we read, *that* we may learn; he taught me, *and* [he taught] my brother.

PREPOSITIONS are words set before others: either singly, as, *in the house*; or in composition, as, *ingratitude*. And their sense is not compleat, without some other word; as, *to* [me], *for* [him], *by* [us], *un-*[done], &c.

(a) Only after *en* in French; as *en parlant* in speaking; but we say *de parler* [not *de parlant*] of speaking; *pour parler* for speaking, &c.

The INTRODUCTION.

xi

INTERJECTIONS are any words that may express a sudden passion or emotion of the mind ; as, in mirth *ha, ha, he* ; in grief *oh, ô sad* ; in commendation *well done, oh brave* ; in joy *huzza, &c.*

To these eight Parts of Speech the (a) English, French, and Greek add also ARTICLES : which are little words, belonging to nouns, unchangeable in English, but varied by *number* and *gender* in French ; as, *Un* f. *une*, a or an ; plur. *des* - - - which either has no English (b), or is rendered by *some*, as *des hommes* men, or *some* men. - - - *Le* f. *la*, the ; *du* (c) f. *de la*, of the or from the ; *au* (c) f. *à la*, to the : plur. *les* the, *des* of the or from the, *aux* to the.

(b) So (c) *du* f. *de la*, in the singular too : but they are all three suppressed after *de* ; as *de rois* [not *de des rois*] of kings or from kings, *d'argent* [not *de de l'argent*] of silver, &c. being properly genitives ; as, *Donnez moi* [un morceau] *du pain* give me some bread : because the genitive is sometimes, by Ellipsis, used for the other cases ; as, *il y a de bons hommes, qui* there are good men, who - - - *de telles gens craignent* such people are afraid, &c. viz. when the adjective is set before the substantive.

(c) Or *de l'* and *à l'* before a vowel ; as, *de l'homme* from the man, *à l'âne* to the ass, &c. As on the contrary *mon, ton, son* for *ma, ta, sa* ; as *mon ame, son baleine*, &c.

(a) The English also imitate the Greeks in frequently turning out letters by an Apostrophe ['] ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*, *sha'n't* for *shall not*, *man's* for *man his* : 's joined to a substantive being used for *his, hers, its* or *their* ; as, *John's name* for *John his name*, *Mary's faith* for *Mary her faith*, *virtue's praise* for *virtue its praise*, *the people's rights* for *the people their rights*.

The French also turn out the last letter in *ce, de, je, la, le, me, ne, que, se, te*, and *jusque* before a word beginning with a vowel ; as, *j'aime* for *je aime*, *je l'aime* for *je la aime*, except *le onzieme* and *la onzieme*.

On the other hand these insert a *t* between hyphens after the third persons of verbs ending in *a* or *e*, when set before their nominatives interrogatively ; as, *Va-t-on ? Parle-t-il ?* &c. and an *e* after the *g*, before *a* and *o*, in verbs ending in *-ger*, to soften the *g* ; as, *nageous nageai*, &c.

LES VERBES FRANÇOIS.

THE FRENCH VERBS.

The names and order of the moods and tenses distinguished by *significative figures*, which are used instead of them in the following pages, both for convenience of disposition, and to avoid needless trouble in printing.

Simple Theme.

<i>Infinitive Mood</i> Present T.	<i>Avoir</i> to have,	<i>Entrer</i> to enter.
1. <i>Indicative M.</i> Pres. T.	<i>ai</i> have	<i>entre</i> enter.
2. Preter imperfect Tense.	<i>avois</i> had	<i>entrois</i> was entering.
3. Perfect definite.	<i>eus</i> had	<i>entrai</i> entered.
4. Future Tense.	<i>aurai</i> shall have	<i>entrerai</i> shall enter.
5. <i>Conjunctive M.</i> Pres. T.	<i>aye</i> may have	<i>entre</i> may enter.
6. Preter imperfect Tense.	<i>aurois</i> might have	<i>entrerais</i> might enter.
7. Perfect definite.	<i>eusse</i> might have	<i>entrasse</i> might enter.
8. <i>Participle</i> Present.	<i>ayant</i> having	<i>entrant</i> entering.
9. <i>Imperative Mood.</i>	<i>aye</i> have	<i>entre</i> enter.

Compound Theme.

<i>Infinitive Mood</i> Perfect Tense.	{ <i>Avoir eu</i> , to have had. <i>Etre entré</i> , to have entered.			
1. <i>Indicative Mood</i> Preter-perf. T.	<i>ai</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>fuis entré</i> .
2. First Preter plu-perfect.	<i>avois</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>etois entré</i> .
3. Second Preter-plu-perfect.	<i>eus</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>fus entré</i> .
4. <i>Ind. or Conj. M.</i> Future Tense.	<i>aurai</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>serai entré</i> .
5. <i>Conjunctive M.</i> Preter-perf. T.	<i>aye</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>fois entré</i> .
6. First Preter-plu-perfect.	<i>aurois</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>ferois entré</i> .
7. Second Preter-plu-perfect.	<i>eusse</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>fusse entré</i> .
8. <i>Participle</i> Perfect.	<i>ayant</i>	<i>eu</i>	-	<i>étant entré</i> .

N. B. The compound tenses are formed alike in all the conjugations, and always regular.

Note also, that Passives, and the compound theme of Reciprocals, and of some (a) Neuters, are conjugated with *etre* instead of *avoir*.

Obs. In the fourth conjugation.

1. All the regular verbs end in *-dre*, except *rompre* and its compounds.
2. The *d* in the first and second persons singular of 1 (b), and in the second sing. of 9 (b), is often left out; as *vens* for *vends*, *pers* for *perds*, &c.

(a) viz. *Aller*, *arriver*, *entrer*, *retourner*, *tomber*; *accourir*, *mourir*, *partir*, *venir*; *choir*; *descendre*, *naître*: and *monter*, *passer*, and *sortir*, which three have sometimes *avoir*.

(b) 1 i. e. the indicative mood present tense, and 9 i. e. the imperative mood:—as shewn by the *significative figures* of the simple theme; which the learner ought to be thoroughly acquainted with, before he enters upon the following Tables.

Note

NOTE ALSO,

3. The conjunctive mood preter imperfect tense [i. e. 6] being always, without exception, formed from 4 by changing *-ai* into *-eis*, and 7 from the second person of 3 by adding *-se*, and 8 from 2 (or the first plural of 1) by changing *-eis* or *ous* into *-ant* : I thought it needless to insert those tenses 6, 7, 8, among the irregulars ; except the endings only, where there was room.

4. The imperative mood is usually formed from the second singular of the indicative, by leaving out *s* ; as *portes porte* : except *sais sache*, and *es sois* [But most verbs ending in *s* in the indicative present may take or leave out *s* in the imperative ; as *puni* or *punis*, *ven* or *vens*, &c. See *Fr. Verbs in free Leaves*, pag. 14.] And the first and second persons plural are the same with the indicative ; except *sachons* and *soyons* : but its third persons are both like the conjunctive ; as *aillent*, *soient*, &c.

1. The preter imperfect tense of the indicative mood being formed from the first person plural of the present, by changing *-ous* into *-ois* ; I have, in the irregulars, distinguished the letter *i* in 2, which being turned back into *n* gives the plural of 1 : except *nous sommes*. 2 *j'étois*.

2. The conjunctive present is formed from the third plural of the indicative, by taking away *nt* : as *porte-nt*, *receive-nt*, &c. except *wont aille*, *font fasse*, *peuvent puisse*, *savent sache*, *font sois*, and *wulent wuille*. And its first and second persons plural are formed from those of 1, by inserting *i* ; as *port-ous -ions*, *ten-ous -ions* : except *allions -ieus*, *fassions*, *puissions*, *sachions*, *soyons* ; and according to *some valious waitlions*. Its third plural adds *nt* to the singular ; as *aillent*, *dis-nt*, &c. except *soient*, or *soient* from the old word *soye*.

The AUXILIARY.

Je I	Tu thou	Il he	Nous we	Vous ye	Ils they
<i>Inf. Pres. Avoir to have.</i>	<i>Inf. Pres. Avoir eu to have had ; f. eue : Pl. eus ; f. eues.</i>				
1. Ai, <i>eu.</i> as, <i>eu.</i>	a : <i>eu.</i>	avons, <i>eu.</i>	avez, <i>eu.</i>	ont. <i>eu.</i>	Have, <i>bad.</i>
2. Avois, <i>eu.</i> avois,	avoit :	avions,	aviez,	avoient.	Had. <i>bad.</i>
3. Eus, <i>eu.</i> eus,	eut :	eûmes,	eûtes,	eurent.	Had. <i>bad.</i>
4. Aurai, <i>eu.</i> auras,	aura :	aurons,	aurez,	auront.	Shall have, <i>will h. bad.</i>
5. Aye, <i>eu.</i> ayes,	ayt :	ayons,	ayez,	ayent.	May have, <i>bad.</i>
6. Aurois, <i>eu.</i> aurois,	auroit :	aurions,	auriez,	auroient.	Might have, <i>Ec. bad.</i>
7. Eusse, <i>eu.</i> eusses,	eût :	eussions,	eussiez,	eussent.	Should have, <i>Ec. bad.</i>
8. Ayant, <i>eu.</i> 9. Aye, <i>bad.</i>	qu'il ait or ayt :	ayons,	ayez,	qu'ils ayent.	Have

See the other Auxiliary [Etre] among the Irregulars. p. 9.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Je I	Tu thou	Il he	Nous we	Vous ye	Ils they
<i>Infim. Presf.</i> Porter to carry.		<i>Inf. Perf.</i> Avoir porté to have carried ; f. éc : Pl. portés ; f. ées.			
1. Port-e,	port-es,	port-e :	port-ons,	port-ez,	port-ent.
2. Port-ois,	port-ois,	port-oit :	port-ions,	port-iez,	port-oient.
3. Port-ai,	port-as,	port-a :	port-âmes,	port-âtes,	port-erent.
4. Port-erai,	port-eras,	port-era :	port-erons,	port-erez,	port-eront.
5. Port-e,	port-es,	port-e :	port-ions,	port-iez,	port-ent.
6. Port-erois,	port-erois,	port-eroit :	port-erions,	port-eriez,	port-eroient.
7. Port-asse,	port-asses,	port-ât :	port-assions,	port-alliez,	port-assent.
8. Port ant,	9. Port-e,	que-port-e :	port-ons,	port-ez,	qu'port-ent.
<i>Carrying.</i>	+ Compound ten/es. 1. Ai porté have carried.	2. Avois porté had carried, &c.			

SECOND CONJUGATION.

<i>Infinit. Pres.</i> Pun-ir to <i>punish</i> .		<i>Inf. Perf.</i> Avoir puni to <i>have punished</i> ; <i>f. -ie: Pl. punis</i> ; <i>f. -ies.</i>	
1. Pun-is,	pun-it :	pun-issens,	pun-issent.
2. Pun-issois,	pun-issoit :	pun-issions,	pun-issoient.
3. Pun-is,	pun-it :	pun-îmes,	pun-irent.
4. Pun-irai,	pun-ira :	pun-irons,	pun-iront.
5. Pun-isse,	pun-isse :	pun-issions,	pun-issent.
6. Pun-irois,	pun-iroit :	pun-irions,	pun-iroient.
7. Pun-isse,	pun-ît :	pun-issions,	pun-issent.
8. Pun-issant,	qu'pun-isse :	pun-issions,	pun-issent.
+ <i>Compound tenses.</i> 1. Ai puni <i>have punished</i> .		2. Avois puni <i>had punished</i> , &c.	
<i>Punishing.</i>			

THIRD CONJUGATION.

<i>Infm. Pres.</i>	<i>Rec-evoir to receive.</i>	<i>Inf. Perf.</i>	<i>Avoir receu to have received; f. -ue: Pl. receus; f. -ues.</i>
1. Re-çois,	rec-ois,	rec-oit:	rec-evez,
2. Rec-evois,	rec-evois,	rec-evoit:	rec-eviez,
3. Rec-eus,	rec-eus,	rec-eut:	rec-eûtes,
4. Rec-evrai,	rec-evras,	rec-evra:	rec-evrez,
5. Rec-oive,	rec-oives,	rec-oive:	rec-eviez,
6. Rec-evrois,	rec-evrois,	rec-evroit:	rec-evriez,
7. Rec-eusse,	rec-eusses,	rec-eût:	rec-eussiez,
8. Rec-avant,	9. Re-çoi,	9. <i>qu'</i> rec-oive:	rec-evez,
<i>Receiving.</i>	+ <i>Compound tenses.</i>	1. Ai receu <i>have received.</i>	2. Avois receu <i>had received, &c.</i>

Receive, do r. &c.
Was receiving, &c.
Received, &c.
Shall receive, &c.
May receive, &c.
Might r. could r.
Should receive, &c.
Receive

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

<i>Infm. Pres.</i>	<i>Vend-re to sell.</i>	<i>Inf. Perf.</i>	<i>Avoir vendu to have sold; f. -ue: Pl. vendus; f. -ues.</i>
1. Vend-s,*	vend-s,*	vend:	vend-ez,
2. Vend-ois,	vend-ois,	vend-oit:	vend-iez,
3. Vend-is,	vend-is,	vend-it:	vend-îtes,
4. Vend-rai,	vend-ras,	vend-ra:	vend-rez,
5. Vend-e,	vend-es,	vendē:	vend-iez,
6. Vend-rois,	vend-rois,	vend-roit:	vend-riez,
7. Vend-isse,	vend-isses,	vend-ît:	vend-issiez,
8. Vend-ant,	9. Vend-s,*	9. <i>qu'</i> vend-e:	vend-ez,
<i>Selling.</i>	+ <i>Compound tenses.</i>	1. Ai vendu <i>have sold.</i>	2. Avois vendu <i>had sold, &c.</i>

Sell, do sell, &c.
Sold, was selling, &c.
Sold, &c.
Shall sell, &c.
May sell, can f. &c.
Might sell, could sell,
would sell, &c.
Sell

* See *Obj. 2.* in page 1.

1. in -E R.

Aller, Etre allé.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Vais, vas, va:--vont. | Courir or Courre, |
| 2. All-ois. | 8. -ant. Avoir couru, to run. |
| 3. Allai, as | 7. -fe. 1. Cour-s, -s, -t: --- |
| 4. Ir-ai. | 6. -ois. 2. Cour-ois. 8. -ant. |
| 5. Aill-e, es, -e: ε c. | 3. Courus 7. -fe. |
| 9. -, Vago. (a) | 4. Courr-ai. 6. -ois. |
| | 5. Cour-e, es, -e: ε c. |
| | 9. -, Cours. (e) |

Envoyer to send, (b)

Avoir envoyé has

4. Enverr-ai. 6. -ois.
all the rest regular.

Puer to stink.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pus, pus, put: --- | Couvrir, -couvert. |
| 2. Pu-ois. | 8. -ant. |
| 3. Couvris | 7. -fe. |
| 4. Couvrir-ai. | 6. -ois. |
| 5. Couvr-e, -es, e: ε c. | |
| 9 -, Couvre cover. (f) | |

for the rest we use
Sentir mauvais.

2. in -I R. (c)

Bouillir, Avoir b

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bou-s, -s, t: --- | 1. Cueill-e, -es, e: --- |
| 2. Bouill-ois. | 8. -ant. 2. Cueill-ois. 8. ant. |
| 3. Bouillis | 7. -fe. 3. Cueillis 7. fe. |
| 4. Bouillir-ai. | 6. -ois. 4. Cueiller-ai. 6. ois. |
| 5. Bouill-e, es, -e: ε c. | 5. Cueill-e, -es, e: ε c. |
| 9. -, Bous boil. (d) | 9. -, Cueille. (g) |

Dormir to sleep.

Avoir dormi.

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Dor-s, -s, -t: --- |
| 2. Dorm-ois. 8. -ant. |
| 3. Dormis 7. -fe. |
| 4. Dormir-ai. 6. -ois. |
| 5. Dorm-e, -es, -e, ε c. |
| 9. -, Dors. (b) |

Faillir to fail.

- | |
|---------------------------|
| 3. Faillis, 7. -fe. |
| 4. Faillirai. |
| 8. Faillant. for the rest |
| Manquer, (i) |

Fuir, Avoir fui. (k)

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| 1. Fui-s, -s, t: --- |
| 2. Fuy-ois. 8. -ant. |
| 3. Fuis 7. fe. |
| 4. Fuir-ai. 6. -ois. |
| 5. Fuy-e, -es, e: ε c. |
| 9. -, Fui flee. (l) |

Gesir to lie. (m)

Haïr to hate.

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. Hais, hais, hait: |
| 9 -, Hai. All the rest |
| is regular. |

(a) So s' en aller to go away. (b) And renvoyer to send back.
 (c) Benir to bless, has beni blessed by God, and benit blessed, or conse-
 crated by man. (d) Parbouillir to parboil, rebouillir to boil again.
 (e) Con-, dis-, en-, par-, re-, and se-courir: but accourir to run to,
 être accouru. (f) Decouvrir, and recouvrir. (g) Accueillir to en-
 tertain, recueillir to reap. (h) Endormir s'- endormir, rendormir,
 se- rendormir. (i) Defaillir is seldom used, except in the infinitive: but
 tomber en defaillance. (k) The participle fui is both masc. and fem.
 Buffier. 241. (l) S'- enfuir to run away. (m) Gesir has only in
 1. ci git here lies, ci gisent here lie. 2. - - gisoit: - - gisoient. 8. gisant.
 and 9. git, gise: gif -ons, -ez, -ent.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

6

Mentir to lye.		Partir to depart,	1. ---: assaillons, &c.
1. Men-s, -s, t: ---		Etre parti: (d) is like	2. Assaill-ois. 8. -ant.
2. Ment-ois. 8. -ant.		Mentir:	3. Assaillis 7. -se.
3. Mentis 7. -se.			4. Assaillir-ai. 6. -ois.
4. Mentir-ai. 6. -ois.		Querir to fetch: (e)	5. Assaill-e, -es, -e: &c.
5. Ment-e, -es, e: &c.		whence Acquerir to	9. -, -, assaille: assault.
9. -, Mens. (a)		gain Avoir acquis,	
		1. Acquier-s, -s, t: --ac-	Souffrir to suffer,
Mourir, Etre mort.		2. Aquer-ois. [quierent.	like Couvrir.
1. Meur-s, : --meurent.		3. Acquis 7. -se.	Tenir, -tenu to hold.
2. Mour-ois. 8. -ant.		4. Acquerr-ai. 6. -ois.	1. Tien-s, -s, t: -- tien-
3. Mourus 7. -se.		5. Acquiere, -es, -e: &c.	2. Ten-ois. [nent.
4. Mourr-ai. 6. -ois.		9. -, Acquiers. (f)	3. Tins, tins, tint:
5. Meur-e, -es, e: &c.			tin-mes, -tes, -rent.
9. -, Meurs die. (b)		Se Repentir, and	4. Tiendr-ai 6. -ois.
		Sentir to feel (g), and	5. Tienn-e, -es, -e: &c.
Offrir to offer: and		Servir to serve (h)	7. Tins-e, -es, tint: &c.
mes-offrir. So		[putting v for t], and	9. -, Tiens or tien. (k) So
Ouvrir, entr-, and			
s'entr'ouvrir to gape:		Sortir, Etre forti (i)	Venir to come,
as Couvrir.		are all like Mentir.	Etre venu. And de-
			par-, re-, sur-, se
Ouir to hear. (c)		Saillir to leap, is used	sou-venir, and se
1. ---: Oyons, -ez, -ent.		only in the infin. and	ressouvenir. (l)
3. Ouis 7. -se.		compound tenses: but	
8. Oyant.		Assaillir, and tressail-	Vêtir to cloathe,
9. -, -, Oye. For the		lir to start up, are	Avoir vêtu: has
refuse use Entendre.		declined as follows;	3. Vêtis and 7. -se. but (m)

(a) Dementir, se-dementir. (b) Se-mourir to be dying, has only 1 and 2, Boyer: and 5, 6, 9, Ozinde. (c) Entr'ouir to overhear. (d) So departir to distribute, se departir to desist, and repartir to reply. (e) Querir is never used but in the infinitive; and that only after aller, venir, or envoyer. (f) So con- and recon-querir, s'enquerir, and requerir: but con- and recon- have only re-conquer -ons, -ez in 1 and 9, and re-conquerions -iez in 5 (g) Consentir, presentir to foresee, ressentir to resent. (h) Asservir and s'asservir (are used only in the inf. and compound tenses; for the rest assujettir. Tandon) desservir to take away from the table. (i) and resortir: but assortir and ressortir are regular. (k) S'abstenir, appartenir, con-, de-, entre-, main-, ob-, re-, and sou-tenir. (l) But con-, contre-, pre-, pro-, and sub-venir with Avoir. (m) 1. Vêts. 2. Vêt ois. 8. -ant. 4. Vêtir-ai. 6. -ois. 5. Vête, and 9. Vêts are out of use. So devêtir to strip, and se-devêtir, revêtir, and se revêtir; but investir and travestir are regular. Revêtir wants the singular number of 1, Ozinde.

3. in -OIR.

Mouvoir, -meu.

Sçavoir, -sû to know
[by the intellect].

Avoir in p. 2. whence

[vent.

Il y a *there is*, or *are* ;Il y a eu *there was*,*were, has been, &c.* (a)Choir, Etre cheu to
fall, has only

3. Cheus, and Suis cheu :

for the rest Tomber.

Decheoir, Etre de--.

1. Dechoi-s, -s, -t : --

2. Deché-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Decheus 7. -se.

4. Decherr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Deché-e, -es, -e, &c.

9. -, -, Dechée : -- So

Il échoit [or échet,

Ozinde] *an imperso-**nal, it expires.*

Faloir, Avoir falu

must or ought.

1. Il Faut. 5. Faille.

2. Faloit. 6. Faudroit. †

3. Falut. 7. Falût.

4. Faudra. 9. Faille. (b)

1. Meu-s, -s, -t : -- meu-

2. Mouv-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Meus 7. -se.

4. Mouvr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Meuv-e, -es, e : &c.

9. -, Meus move. (c)

3. Cheus, and Suis cheu :

for the rest Tomber.

Decheoir, Etre de--.

1. Il Pleut it rains.

2. Pleuv-oit 8. -ant.

3. Plut. 7. Plût.

4. Pleuvr-a. 6. -oit.

5. and 9. Pleuve.

9. --, Sie : --fient. and

Pouvoir, pû--can.

1. Puis, [and sometimes

Peu-x] -x, -t : -- peu-

2. Pouv-ois. [vent.

3. Pus 7. -se. †

4. Pourr-ai 6. -ois.

5. Puiss-e, -es, -e : &c.

3. Affis, 7. -se.

4. Affier-ai. 6. -ois. (f)

5. Affey-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Affieds.

1. Sai, fai-s, -t : -- (e)

2. Sav-ois. 8. sachant.

3. Seus or fûs 7. -se.

4. Saur-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Sach-e, -es, -e, &c.

9. -, Sache.

Seoir to become, has

only the following,

1. --Sied : --fient.

2. --Sioit : --fioient.

4. --Siera : --fieront.

6. --Sieroit : --fieroient.

9. --Sie : --fient. and

Se feoir to sit down.

4. Je me fierai, &c.

9. -- : seyns, -ez.

for the rest we use

S'asseoir, -- assis.

1. Affied-s, -s, -ied : --

2. Affey-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Affis, 7. -se.

4. Affier-ai. 6. -ois. (f)

5. Affey-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Affieds.

(a) Ravoir to recover, is used only in the infinitive. (b) So s' enfaloir to fail, or be deficient. (c) Emouvoir to provoke, and promouvoir to promote : but demouvoir to deter, has only the infinitive. (d) As Ainsî puissai -je revoir *Tel. l. 11. sc. euphoniæ gratiâ.* (e) Sache is sometimes used for fai ; as, je ne sache personne qui ne se croie du bon sens. *Buffier.* Whence the participle makes sachant ; for savant is a noun adjective. (f) Or affeyer-ai, -ois in 4 and 6 : so se-rassoir to sit again ; and surseoir to delay, but this makes 4 sursoirai, and is active [as is also Affeoir sometimes] and then conjugated with Avoir.

Valoir, -valu
to be worth.

1. Vau-x, or -s, -s, -t : ---
2. Val-ois. 8. -ant.
3. Valus 7. -se.
4. Vaudr-ai. 6. -ois.
5. Vaill-e, es, -e : &c.
9. -, Vaus. So preva-

loir to prevail: but we

use preval-e, &c. (a)

Voir, -veu : to see.

1. Voi-s, -s, -t : ---
2. Voyois or Voïois 8.
3. Vis 7. -se.
4. Verr-ai. 6. -ois.
5. Voyer or Voie, &c.
9. -, Voi. (b)

Vouloir, -voulu :
to be willing.

1. Veu-x, -x, -t : -- veu-
2. Voul-ois. [lent.
3. Voulus 7. -se.
4. Voudr-ai. 6. -ois.
5. Veuill-e, es, -e : &c.

4. in -RE, which may be reduced to verbs in -indre ; as Cuire, and the rest in -re.

Joinde, — joint.

1. Join-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Joign-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Joignis 7. -se.

4. Joindr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Joign-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Joins join.

Cuire, Avoir cuit. (c)

1. Cui-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Cuis-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Cuisis 7. -se.

4. Cuir-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Cuis-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Cui dress [food].

Battre, — battu.

1. Bat-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Batt-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Battis 7. -se.

4. Battr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Batt-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Bats beat. (d)

Boire, — beu or bù.

1. Boi-s, -s, -t : -- boivent.

2. Beuv-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Beus or bûs 7. -se.

4. Boir-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Boiv-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Boi drink. (e)

Braire, — brai is sel-

dom used, but in the

third persons : and

wants 3 and 7. (f)

[ent.

1. Brai-s, -s, -t : -- bray-

2. Bray-ait : -- oient.

4. Brayr-a : -- ont.

5. Bray-e : -- ent.

6. Bray-ait -- oient.

8. Brayant braying.

9. -, Brai, braye : -ent.

Circoncire to circum-

cise, — circoncis.

1. Circonci-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Circoncis-ois. 8.

3. Circoncis 7.

4. Circoncir-ai. 6.

5. Circoncis-e, -es, &c.

9. -, Circonci.

(a) Rather than prevaille, &c. in 5 and 9. (b) So entrevoir, and revoir : but pour- and pre-voir make pour- and pre-voir-ai and -ois in 4 and 6 ; and pourvoir makes pourvus, -se in 3 and 7. (c) Bruire to sound, has only brui-ait, -oient, and bruyant in use. Luire to shine, [reluire to glitter,] and nuire to hurt, make their participles re-lui and nui. (d) Ab-, com-, de-, ra-, and re-battre. (e) Emboire, reboire. (f) Oxinde says, braire is used only in the infinitive present.

Clorre *has only*

Coudre,—cousu :

Ecrire,—ecrit.

1. Clôt *he shuts, and**to sew or stitch.*

4. Clorrai : —and

Avoir clos, &c. (a) *but*

1. Cou-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Cous-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Cousus 7. -se.

4. Coudr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Cous-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Cous. (e)

Conclurre,—conclu.

1. Conclu-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Conclu-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Conclus 7. -se.

4. Conclurr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Conclu-ë, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Conclu *conclude.* (b)

Confire,—confit (c)

1. Confi-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Confis-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Confis 7. -se.

4. Confir-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Confis-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Confi *preserve.*

Croire,—cru.

1. Croi-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Croy-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Crus 7. -se.

4. Croir-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Croy-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Croi *believe.* (f)Croitre *to grow*,—cru :*and ac, de-, re-**croitre, like* Connoi-*tre.*

Connoitre,—connu :

to know [by sight].

Dire, Avoir dit.

1. Connoi-s, -s, -t : ---

2. Connois-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Connus 7. -se.

4. Connoitr-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Connois-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Connois. (d)

1. Dis, -s, -t : -dites, -

2. Dis-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Dis 7. -se.

4. Dir-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Dis-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Di *say.* (g)Faire *to do*,—fait.1. Fai-s, -s, -t : *nous**faisons, faites, font.*

2. Fais-ois. 8. -ant.

3. Fis 7. -se.

4. Fer-ai. 6. -ois.

5. Fais-e, -es, -e : &c.

9. -, Fai *make.* (i)

(a) *So* *enclorre*, *forclorre*, *which are in like manner defective ; (as is* *éclorre to hatch, etre éclos :) for the rest of clorre we use* *fermer, and of enclorre, enfermer.* (b) *So* *exclurre*, *avoir exclus, fem, exclue ; but re clurre -clus, and se-reclurre are used only in the infinitive and compound tenses.* (c) *And* *deconfire to discomfit.* (d) *Meconnoitre, reconnoitre.* (e) *Decoudre, recoudre.* (f) *So* *decroire : but accroire is used only in the infinitive after faire.* (g) *So* *redire : but contre-, de-, se de-, intre-, mé, and pré-dire make their second person plur. of* *-disez, not -dites.* *Maudire -dit is declined like punir.* (h) *But circon-* *scrire is seldom used unless in the infinitive or participle.* *Ozinde.* (i) *So* *contre-, de-, re-, satis-, and sur-faire : but for-, par-, and mal-faire are used only in the infinitive and participle perfect.* *Ozinde.*

Frire to fry, has Naitre, Etre né: Rire, Avoir ri.
 Avoir frit, &c. but to be born. 1. Ris, ris, rit: ---
 Fricasser is commonly 1. Nais, nais, nait: --- 2. Ri-ois. 8. -ant.
 used for it. 2. Naifs-ois. 8. -ant. 3. Ris 7. -fe.
 3. Naquis 7. -fe. 4. Rir-ai. 6. -ois.
 Lire, -lû: to read. 4. Naitr-ai. 6. -ois. 5. Rie, ries, rie: &c.
 1. Lis, lis, lit: lis-ons, --- 5. Naifs-e, -es, -e: &c. 9. -, Ri or ris * laugh.
 2. Lis-ois. 8. -ant. 9. -, Nais. So So se-rire, and sou-
 3. Lus 7. -fe. renaitre: and rire to smile.
 4. Lir ai. 6. -ois.
 5. Lis-e, -es, -e: &c. Paitre to feed. (b) Soudre to solve, is
 9. -, Li. So e-, re-lire. Paroitre to appear. (c) seldom used, except in
 the infin. but

Mettre, -mis to put. (a) Plaire, Avoir plu. Absoudre, -absous-te.
 1. Met-s, -s, -met: --- 1. Plai-s, -s, -t: --- 1. Absou-s, -s, -t: ---
 2. Mett-ois. 8. -ant. 2. Plais-ois. 8. -ant. 2. Absolv-ois. 8. -ant.
 3. Mis 7. -fe. 3. Plus 7. -fe. 4. Absoudr-ai. 6. -ois.
 4. Mettr-ai. 6. -ois. 4. Plair-ai. 6. -ois. 5. Absolv-e, -es, -e: &c.
 5. Mett-e, -es, -e: &c. 5. Plais-e, -es, -e: &c. 9. -, Absous *absolve*. (f)
 9. -, Mets lay, set, &c. 9. -, Plais please. (d)

Moudre, — moulu.

Prendre to take,

Suffire, -suffi. (g)

1. Mou-s, -s, -t: ---

Avoir pris.

Suivre, -suivi.

2. Moul ois. 8. -ant.

1. Pren-s, -s, -t or d: --- (e)

1. Suis, suis, suit: ---

3. Moulus 7. -fe.

2. Pren-ois. 8. -ant.

2. Suiv-ois. 8. -ant.

4. Moudr-ai. 6. -ois.

3. Pris 7. -fe.

3. Suivis 7. -fe.

5. Moul-e, -es, -e: &c.

4. Prendr-ai. 6. -ois.

4. Suivr-ai. 6. -ois.

9. -, Mous grind.

5. Prenn-e, -es, -e: &c.

5. Suiv-e, -es, -e: &c.

So é-, and re-moudre.

9. -, Prens or Pren. *

9. -, Sui follow. (b)

(a) So ad-, com-, compro-, dé-, per-, pro-, re-, sou-, and trans-
 mettre. (b) Paitre and renaitre have no compound tenses; except in
 this expression un oiseau qui a pu a bird which has fed. Ozinde: paitre
 also wants 3 and 7, but borrows repus, and Avoir repu, &c. from
 repaitre. (c) Avoir paru; and ap-, com-, dis-paroitre like Connoitre.
 (d) So deplaître to displease: but complaire to humour, is seldom used,
 except in the infinitive: Ozinde says in 1 and 8. (e) Prennent in the
 third person plural: but the moderns, who begin to throw out all doubled
 letters, write it préntent: as in tiéne, viéne, &c. So ap-, defap-,
 com-, entre-, se-me-, re-, and sur-prendre. * See p. 2. n. 4. []
 (f) But dissoudre has dissoud-ons, -ois, &c. rather than dissolvons.
 Boyer. Resoudre, when it signifies to take a resolution, has 3 resolu,
 and 7 -fe, and Avoir resolu, &c. Buffier. (g) To suffice, like Circon-
 cire. (h) So s' ensuivre, and pour-suivre: but sur-suivre to follow
 from, is an impersonal. Tandon: and s' ensuivre is used only in the
 third person. Ozinde.

Taire, (a) Avoir tû.

Traire (b) to draw.

Vaincre,—vaincu.

1. — : (c) vainqu-ons, --
2. Vainqu-ois. 8. -ant.
3. Vainquis 7. -se.
4. Vaincr-ai. 6. -ois.
5. Vainqu-e, -es, -e : &c.
9. -- qu'il vainque conquer. So convaincre.

Vivre, Avoir vécu.

1. Vis, vis, vit: --
2. Viv-ois. 8. -ant.
3. Vecus 7. -se.
4. Vivr-ai. 6. -ois.
5. Viv-e, -es, -e : &c.
9. --, Vi or Vis live. (d)

(a) To pass in silence : and se-taire to be silent, are like Plaire. (b) Traire is used only in these two expressions traire les vaches to milk the cows, and de l'or, ou de l'argent trait gold or silver wire : for the rest Tirer. Portraire to draw a picture, and retraire to redeem, only in the infinitive ; and abstraire says Palaiet, and attraire, Ozinde. But Boyer says abf-, dif-, ex-, ren-, and souf-traire have the participle perfect [-trait] and indicative [and participle] present, like Braire. Tandon gives these following also to retraire, and to the simple verb, viz. 1. Trais, trais, trait ; 4. Trair-ai and 6. -ois. Mauger adds 2. trayois, and Tandon, rentrayois. (c) Vainc-s, -s, -t ; are not in use. (d) So re- and sur-vivre.

N O T E,

1. Such verbs as have *se* before their infinitive, are called *reciprocal* or *reflective* ; as, *se battre* to fight, *s'avachir* to flag, &c. And so active verbs may be turned into reflective, and sometimes rendered passively ; as, *l'ouvrage s'achèvera demain* the work will be finished to-morrow.

They are declined with *me, te, se ; nous, vous, se*, thus, *Je me lève, tu te lèves, il se lève ; nous nous levons, vous vous levez, ils se lèvent : Je me suis levé, tu t'es levé, il s'est levé ; nous nous sommes levés, vous vous êtes levés, ils se sont levés. Je m'avachis, tu t'avachis, &c.* and the imperative thus, *Lève-toi, qu'il se lève ; levons nous, levez-vous, qu'ils se lèvent.* So with *en*, *Je m'en vais, tu t'en vas, il s'en va ; nous nous en allons, &c.* and the imperative, *Va-t'en, qu'il s'en aille ; allons nous en, allez vous en, qu'ils s'en aillent.*

2. Some verbs are called *impersonal*, because used only in the third person singular ; as, *il neige* it snows, *il faut* it is necessary, *I must, il me souvient* I remember, &c. And so many other verbs become *impersonals* by having *il* or *on* set before them ; as, *il arrive* it happens, *on dit* they say, *on verra* I or we shall see, you will see, they will see, &c. : [for *on* is always joined to a verb singular, whether the signification be singular or plural ; but *l'on* is sometimes put for *on*, especially when the word before it ends in a vowel : as, *si l'on aime* if they love, &c.] and being turned into reciprocals, are often used passively ; as, *il se boit de bon vin en France* good wine is drank in France, *cela se fait* that is doing, *cela se fit* that was done : so *on dit* it is said, &c.

Those who have learned the *Latin Tables*, will be able with ease and exactness to supply the *Éc. Éc.* to the Englishes of the French in pag. 3 and 4. but such as have not, may take the following pattern for a guide through all. 1. *Carry, do carry, am carrying.* 2. *Carried, did carry, was carrying.* 3. *Carried, did carry.* 4. *Shall carry, will carry or be carrying.* 5. *May carry or be carrying.* 6 and 7. *Might carry, could carry, should carry, would carry.* 9. *Carry [thou] or do thou carry, let him carry; let us carry, carry [ye or you] or do ye (or you) carry, let them carry.*

And observe,

1. The persons are all alike in English: only the third singular of the indicative present ends in *s* or *th*; as, *carries* or *carrieth, does* or *doth*; so *has* or *hath*:  for when the particles *although, if, that, whether, &c.* come before it, the verb is of the subjunctive mood; as, *if he do, though he speak, &c.* in which mood *were* is sometimes put for *was*; as, *if I were, though he were, &c.*

2. *Thou* [for *you* in the second person singular] turns the last letter of *are, were, shall, and will* into a *t*; and to all other words (except in the imperative mood) adds *-est* or *-st*; as, *thou art, shalt, readest, lovest, &c.* So *hast, wast, for havest, &c.*

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E R R A T A.

- P** A G. vii. l. 26. for *bras* r. *bras*.
viii. l. 11. for *oïels* r. *oeils*.
xi. l. pen. for *nageous* r. *nageons*.
1. l. 33. for *conjunction* r. *conjugation*.
ib. l. pen. *read* as is shewn.
4. l. 3 and 10 for *re-çois* and *re çoi*,
read *reç-ois* and *reç-oi*.
-

